

It will doubtless surprise many that JOHANNSEN maintains a firm Lamarckian attitude throughout his book, dealing particularly sympathetically with the work of SEMON. He says: "Man hat mich ferner 'reiner Weismannianer' genannt. Jeder solche 'man' hat mein Buch nicht gelesen oder nicht verstanden." The reviewer must admit, therefore, that he has not understood the author, for after reading the volume he is still firmly convinced that in its essentials it is more nearly Weismannian than Lamarckian. Of course he would not accuse the author of maintaining the morphological hypotheses of WEISMANN with the biophores, determinants, and ids all built into a beautiful structure, but the germ-to-germ inheritance, the dependence of transmissible qualities upon germinal constitution, the invalidity of any particular assumption as to breeding power from the appearance of the soma, and the comparative freedom of the germinal substance from the influence of ordinary environmental changes, as maintained throughout the work, will be classed by most biologists as belonging rightly within the scope of WEISMANN'S conception of heredity.

Very few new terms are introduced by JOHANNSEN in this edition of his book, but two have appeared that seem justified in spite of the abuse that has been showered on the roots used. Individuals that belong to the same phenotype are "isophenous"; individuals that belong to the same genotype are "isogenous." In addition he has adopted WEBBER'S term "clone" for a bud individual.

Taken all in all, one must be very critical to have anything but praise for the new *Erblichkeitslehre*, and it is confidently predicted that it will long remain a classic.—E. M. EAST.

### MINOR NOTICES

**North American Flora.**<sup>2</sup>—Volume 15, part 1, contains the Sphagnaceae by ALBERT LE ROY ANDREWS, the Andreaeaceae by ELIZABETH GERTRUDE BRITTON and JULIA TITUS EMERSON, and the Archidiaceae, Bruchiaceae, Ditrichaceae, Bryoxiphiaceae, and Seligeriaceae by ELIZABETH GERTRUDE BRITTON; part 2 contains the Dicranaceae and Leucobryaceae by ROBERT STATHAM WILLIAMS. New combinations occur in *Sphagnum*, *Ditrichum*, *Dicranella*, *Campylopodium*, *Oncophorus*, *Austinella*, *Leucoloma*, and *Dicrandontium*. New species are described in the following genera: *Dicranella* (2), *Dicranum* (1), *Campylopus* (4), and *Octoblepharum* (1). Volume 22, part 5, is devoted to a continuation of the Rosaceae by PER AXEL RYDBERG and contains the genera *Poterium* to *Rubus* inclusive. New species are described in the following genera: *Agrimonia* (2), *Adenostoma* (1), *Geum* (4), *Sieversia* (1), *Cowania* (1), *Cercocarpus* (7), and *Rubus* (19).—J. M. GREENMAN.

<sup>2</sup>North American Flora. Vol. 15, part 1, pp. 1-75, June 14, 1913; part 2, pp. 77-166, August 8, 1913. Vol. 22, part 5, pp. 389-480, December 23, 1913. The New York Botanical Garden.